Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1370.] SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Gossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houshold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,

No. 313, High-street

December 31. w & f 1m

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11 §

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Population Company

Are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the Company, and of making further assessments on the shares, in order to defray the expences of the Company agreeable to the 20th, Article of the Constitution.

By order of the Board.

SOLOMON MARACHE, Secretary.

January, 23d, 1797. dtFeb.1.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

NOTICE.

Persons having Goods on board the Ship Perseverance, James Williamson, master, bound from Hamburg to this Port, and lately put into New-York, where the Vessel is discharging, will please apply to

THOMAS and JOHN KETLAND.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1797. tf

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th. tt

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this state, to supply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Westward, by ground of the subscriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eastward by Fourth-street, occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux—All persons concerned, are required to appear before two of the justices of the said court, at the house of Thomas M'Kean, esq. the Chief Justice of the state, on the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, esq. Prothonotary of the said court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

For Sale,

Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three stories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; situated on the east side of Front, between Race and Vine-streets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be sold on very reasonable terms, either separately or together. Apply to

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

January 13 d2w

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,

Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewise all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. e02w

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

New-Theatre.

The Managers respectfully inform the public, that on account of the extensive preparations for the Historical Play of COLUMBUS, or A WORLD DISCOVERED, there wil be no performance at the New Theatre until Monday the 30th inst. when the above piece will be produced, with new Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations.

January 24. d

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah ev Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.

Jan. 16. d6w.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 28th January, at the Merchants' Coffee-House,

A NOTE,

Drawn by William Burgis and Co. of South Third-street, near Market-street, Linen Drapers, in favour of Robert Burgis, jun. or order, for 600 dollars. The said Note became due the 30th Dec. last, and was protested for non-payment.

For approved notes at 60 days.

January 3

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwftf

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttstf

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. e02w

Wants a Situation,

As a Housekeeper, an English woman, completely qualified in every respect to keep a Gentleman's House. Enquire of the Printer.

January 26 *5t

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tu&fsw

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Dec. 9. } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

3taw3m.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. 8th&stf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Continued.

[CONTINUED.]

We see then, that in forming connections with us in 1778, the Court of France, the actual organ of the nation, had no regard to the interest of the United States: but that their object was, by seizing the occasion of dismembering the British empire, to diminish the power of a formidable rival: and that when, after we had carried on a distressing war for seven years, the great object for which we had contended, Independence, was within our reach, that Court endeavored to postpone the acknowledgement of it by Great Britain, and eventually to deprive us of its fairest fruits—a just extent of territory—the navigation of the Mississippi—and the Fishery.

Such being the motives and conduct of France, what inspired our truly grateful sentiments towards that nation? The ardent affection, the sincere friendship of Americans to Frenchmen? We were engaged in a common cause against Great Britain—we received loans of money—we were aided by troops and ships in attacking and conquering the common enemy in the bosom of our country; and this association in war produced acquaintances and personal friendships: and experiencing these benefits, we gave way to our feelings, without inquiring into the motives from which they were rendered.

But why are we so often reminded of the debt of gratitude? Is it really more than *gratitude*—because *compensation* is expected, to cancel it? If compensation is the object, the treaty of alliance has absolved the claim—"The contracting parties declare, that being "resolved to fulfil, each on its own part, the clauses "and conditions of the present treaty of alliance, according to its own power and circumstances, *there "shall be no after claim of compensation*, on one side or "the other, whatever may be the event of the war."

I am here naturally led to notice Mr. Adet's charge, already mentioned,—*That we have not offered to France the succours which friendship might have given without compromitting the government.*

If Mr. Adet had specified the kind of succours which might thus have been offered, we could better judge of the correctness of his assertion.

But is it true that we have rendered no succours to France? Read the following passages in the Secretary of State's letter of the 16th of August, 1793, to Mr. Morris. "We recollect with satisfaction, that in the "course of two years, by unceasing exertions, we paid "up seven years' arrearages and instalments of our debt "to France, which the inefficacy of our first form of "government had suffered to be accumulating; that "pressing on still to the entire fulfilment of our engagements, we have facilitated to Mr. Genet the effect of the instalments of the present year, to enable "him to send relief to his fellow-citizens in France, "threatened with famine; that in the first moment of "the insurrection which threatened the colony of St. "Domingo, we stepped forward to their relief with "arms and money, taking freely on ourselves the risk "of an unauthorized aid, when delay would have "been denial"—that we have given the exclusive admission to sell here the prizes made by France on her "enemies in the present war, though unstipulated in "our treaties, and unfounded in her own practice or "in that of other nations, as we believe."

To this detail I have to add, That, of all the Loans and supplies received from France in the American war, amounting nearly to fifty-three millions of livres, the United States under their late Government had been enabled to pay not two millions and a half of livres; that the present government after paying up the arrearages and instalments mentioned by Mr. Jefferson, has been continually anticipating the subsequent instalments, until in the year 1795 the whole of our debt to France was discharged, by anticipating the payment of eleven millions and a half of livres; no part of which would have become due until the second of September, 1796, and then only one million and a half; the residue at subsequent periods; the last not until the year 1802.

There remain yet various passages in Mr. Adet's Notes on which some observations are to be made.

In my lettrr of the first of November last, in answer to Mr. Adet's note of October 27, in which he communicated the Decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d of July last, declaring that the flag of the republic of France should treat the flag of neutrals in the same manner as these shall suffer it to be treated by the English, I asked an explanation of the decree; mentioning the circumstances which excited doubts. There seemed to be sufficient cause for enquiry. Had the Decree referred to the *past* captures by the English, our knowledge of *them* would have been some guide in forming our opinion of the threatened captures by the French: but the operation of the decree was to depend on the *future* conduct of the English; the French were to treat the flag of neutrals as these *shall* suffer it to be treated by the English. As this could not be ascertained beforehand, we wished to know whether the restraints then exercised by the British Government were considered as of a nature to justify a denial of those rights which were pledged to us by our treaty with France? Whether the orders had actually been given to capture the vessels of the United States? And if given, what were the precise terms of those orders? Mr. Adet in his reply says that I appear not to have understood either the Decree of the Directory or his Note which accompanied it. The meaning of the Decree is certainly not very obvious. The manner of executing it, was declared to depend on a contingency—the future conduct of the English. How were the French cruisers in the four quarters of the World, to determine what was the conduct of the English at any given time? If he could have furnished a copy of the orders actually given to French armed vessels, under the decree, we might have seen clearly what were the intentions of the Directory. If we are to take the practice of the French armed vessels and of some of the French tribunals as the true illustration of the decree, Mr. Adet's own explanation will be very defective. He has specified only two cases, the taking of English (or other enemy's) property on board American vessels and the seizure of all the goods classed as contraband in our treaty with Great Britain. In the case of contraband goods the seizure of them is lawful only when they are destined to the ports of enemies; and the *contraband goods only* are liable to confiscation. But the special agents of the Directory in the West-Indies order the seizure of all vessels having on board contraband goods, no matter whether destined to an enemy's, or to a neutral, or even to a French port; and when seized, they confiscate not merely the contraband articles, but all other goods, and the vessel herself in which they are laden. They also assign in their decrees of confiscation another cause of capture and condemnation—that the American vessel has sailed to or from a port in possession of the English. We are not informed that the English take any neutral vessels for this cause. We have heard of several American vessels being captured and confiscated by the French merely because they had not a sea-letter, when no doubt could have been entertained of the property being American. Yet it is conceived that the want of a sea letter was never intended to exclude other proofs of property.

Further, ought we to have imagined that the Executive Directory intended to leave it to the discretion of every privateer, and of every inferior tribunal to judge what at any time *subsequent* to their decree was the *actual* treatment received by American vessels from the British? Ought we to have imagined that the decree was formed in such indefinite terms on purpose to give scope for arbitrary construction, and consequently for unlimited oppression? Ought we to have imagined what Mr. Adet has himself declared to be the meaning of the decree, that the French armed vessels were not to content themselves with capturing American vessels having English property or contraband goods on board, and getting such property and goods condemned by their tribunals; but if any English commanders were to practise "*vexations*" towards Americans, that Frenchmen were to do the same? Ought we to have imagined that the Directory intended the citizens of France should be encouraged to take revenge on their friends for the outrages of their enemies? And what is to limit these vexations? If one English commander in a hundred perversely and wantonly abuses his power, is every French officer to become his rival in dishonor? Or if we are to suffer only measure for measure (and surely the decree goes not beyond this) who is to designate the every hundredth French officer who is to be the instrument of similar oppression?

But French armed vessels are to make all these captures in violation of the treaty, and we are to suffer all these vexations in violation of reason and humanity, while we endure them from the English "without an efficacious opposition!" And what opposition will be deemed *efficacious?* For all captures made by the British contrary to the law of nations we have, agreeably to that law, demanded satisfaction. The British have engaged to make us satisfaction; and commissioners are now sitting to liquidate those demands. What opposition could have been more efficacious? What further opposition can be lawful?

Instead of further comments on this subject, let me present to you some passages in Mr. Adet's letter of the 14th of July 1795.* In this letter he communicated to the secretary of state the decree of the committee of public safety of the 3d of January 1795, repealing the 5th article of the decree of the 15th of November 1794.† The latter violated our treaty by subjecting the property of the enemies of France on board American vessels to capture, and by adding to the list of articles contraband: It was therefore repealed by the former. Mr. Adet seized this occasion to make the following declaration. "You will see, sir, "(said he) in both [the decrees] the undisguised "disposition and sincere desire of the French government religiously to observe the engagements "it has contracted with its allies, and its readiness "to redress infractions which have never taken "place but from the impulse of circumstances." "It is amidst her triumphs that the republic loves "to give this striking mark of its fidelity. Victorious France knows no other concern than that "of justice—no other diplomatic language than "that of truth."—To this truth, to this justice, to this fidelity, we now make our appeal:

From the stile of Mr. Adet's complaint of the British being *suffered* to arm in our ports, it might be imagined the instances were numerous. None were *permitted*: the *actual* armaments were few: and are as old as the year 1793, and were represented by Mr. Genet to the secretary of state. "What answer (asks Mr. Adet) did the government give to the representations of the minister "of the French republic in this respect? It said "that these vessels sailed too suddenly; that it was "not able to cause them to be stopped." The answer was given by the secretary of state in different words.‡ "Those from Charleston and Philadelphia "have gone off *before it was known* to the government, and the former indeed in the first moments "of the war, and before preventive measures could "be taken in so distant a port." In the case of the Trusty, Captain Hale, at Baltimore, the Governor of Maryland having been informed that she had been *buying guns* had given orders to examine the fact—"but she got off before the officer could "get on board, having cleared out three or four "days before."—I have not observed that Mr. Genet ever renewed his complaint with regard to any of these vessels, whence I suppose he was satisfied with the answer: as indeed he ought to have been. The two English vessels that sailed from Philadelphia escaped even the vigilance of the French Consul§—both had departed many days before he had been informed of them. This is stated by the Consul himself in his report of the 21st of June 1793, to Mr. Genet. And yet the government is now charged by Mr. Adet with violating the treaty because it did not stop them!—Altho' the officers of the United States had been required to be watchful, and to report all illegal armaments in our ports, yet it was natural for the government to expect to derive information from the French Consuls, who doubtless were charged by their own government to be particularly vigilant in regard to all attempts at such armaments by the enemies of the republic. Mr. Adet remarks that "some inhabitants of the United States had aided in these "illegal armaments of the enemies of France;" and asks, "what measures were taken against them? "Was any search made to discover them—to prosecute them? Never"—Yet the very letter from Mr. Genet to the secretary of state, in which and its inclosures Mr. Adet has found this subject of complaint, suggests a different conclusion. "I "learn with pleasure (says Mr. Genet) by your "letter of the 23d of this month [June 1793] "that the government of Georgia have caused to "be stopped a vessel armed in that state, for the "purpose of cruising against the French, and that "the persons interested in this vessel will be prosecuted."‖

I shall say but a few words on the subject of the letters of which Mr. Adet complained that they remained unanswered. The first (of Sept. 29th, 1795) contained those reproachful insinuations which were recited in my letter of the 1st of Nov. last. Why were these introduced by him if they were not to be applied? An answer was draughted on the subject of his letter, with animadversions on those insinuations: but desiring to avoid irritations the answer was not sent. It was deemed of the less consequence, seeing in my letter to Mr. Monroe of the 12th of September 1795, the sentiments and reasonings of the government on that and other subjects relating to France had been fully expressed, to enable him to make immediate communications to the French government itself; and it was hoped that the information given in that letter, and in others written to him the preceding summer, would have furnished materials (and that these materials would have been timely used) for such representations as would have satisfied the French government, that the United States, in forming the treaty with Great-Britain, had only exercised an indisputable right: and neither by that treaty nor any other act had infringed a single article of our treaties with France.

On the subject of the impresses of our seamen, mentioned in Mr. Adet's letters of March and April 1796, I shall only add, that nothing was more notorious than that those impresses had excited universal resentment in the United States, and been the subject of repeated remonstrance from our government to the British court. Thus in Mr. Pinckney's note to Lord Grenville in Aug. 1793, which was published here that year, in the same collection of State papers with Mr. Jefferson's letter of September 7th* which Mr. Adet has quoted, and on the 5th page next succeeding it, we find the following: "Under this head, it may be observed, "that for want of arrangements being made for "the security of American seamen in the ports of "this country (England) they are subject to the "various hardships Mr. Pinckney has *so frequently "detailed* to Lord Grenville." And in the next page, in his letter to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Pinckney says—"The protection afforded our seamen re"mains also on the same footing; they (the Bri"tish government) profess a willingness to secure "to us all real American seamen, when proved to "be such; but the proof they will not dispense "with." To remove as far as possible the embarrasments arising from this cause, and more effectually to protect our seamen, was the object of a bill pending in congress, and the subject of public debate, at the time I received Mr. Adet's letters. This bill was passed into a law.

All these acts demonstrated that the government did not assent, but on the contrary that they resisted the impressment of American seamen; and this resistance has been continued: consequently we cannot be charged on this ground with a violation of our neutrality.

Among the former subjects of complaint not now renewed by Mr. Adet, is that against the government for permitting the purchase and exportation of horses, by British agents, in the course of the last winter and spring. The correspondence on this subject is lengthy; and yet the question lies within a very narrow compass.

Perhaps no rule is now better established, than that neutral nations have a right to trade freely with nations at war; either by carrying and selling to them all kinds of merchandize, or permitting them to come and purchase the same commodities in the neutral territory; in the latter case, not refusing to one power at war what it permits another to purchase; with this exception in respect to articles contraband, that if the cruisers of one of the belligerent powers meet at sea with neutral vessels laden with such articles destined to the ports of their enemies, the neutral vessels may be captured, and the contraband goods will be lawful prize to the captors: but the residue of their cargo and the vessels themselves are to be discharged.

But if there were any doubt on this point under the law of nations, there can be none in relation to France and the United States; because this matter is specially regulated by their treaty of commerce. This treaty, so far from *restraining* the trade of either party remaining neutral, while the other is engaged in war, *provides regulations agreeably to which it should be conducted.*

The 12th and 13th articles authorize either party that is at war, to stop the neutral merchant vessels of the other destined to the ports of an enemy, upon just grounds of suspicion, concerning the voyage or the lading. If on examining the ship's papers it appears there are any contraband goods on board "consigned for a port under the obedience "of his enemies" she may be carried into port, and the contraband articles may, by regular proceedings in the admiralty, be confiscated: "saving "always as well the ship itself as any other goods "found therein, which by this treaty are to be es"teemed free: neither may they be detained on "pretence of their being as it were infected by "the prohibited goods, much less shall they be "confiscated as lawful prize."—It further provides, that if the master of the neutral ship shall be willing to deliver the contraband goods to the captor, and the latter receives them, then is the neutral ship to be forthwith discharged and allowed freely to prosecute her voyage. The 23d article goes further—if the neutral ship shall have on board the *enemies* of the other "they are not to be taken "out unless they are *soldiers in actual service.*"

These articles are so explicit, it may seem strange that a doubt should arise concerning them; I presume no doubt did arise; for Mr. Adet, overlooking these provisions of the treaty, demanded that the government should stop the exportation of horses, by the British, upon the principle that it was a neutral duty required by the law of nations. An answer was given to his demands, in which the regulations of our treaty with France were particularly brought into view, as well as the rules of the law of nations. Mr. Adet, however, after some time renewed his claims; but again kept the treaty out of sight. An answer was given to these renewed claims; and we heard no more of the subject until the French privateers in the West-Indies began to capture American vessels which had *horses* on board. You will find among the documents on this subject, the copy of a decree of the citizens Victor Hugues and Lebas, the special agents of the Executive Directory in the windward islands, condemning an *American vessel* and her *entire cargo*, for having a small number of *horses* on board—not bound to their *enemy's* but to a *neutral* port. And the special agents ground their decree *on the advice they received from Mr. Adet*, under the date of the 14th Messidor, being July 2d, 1796. This vessel and cargo were thus condemned without the sight of a single paper belonging to her: the master had them in his pocket, and would have brought them home, but for the recollection of the interpreter, some hours after the sentence of condemnation had been passed. These citizens exercise indeed a very brief authority. The process in the case of a second American vessel, which to complete her lading had taken on board nineteen horses, but which was also bound to a neutral port, was in this form. The captain having come before one of the agents, he, without any previous examination or hearing, addressing himself to the captain, pronounced sentence in these words—"I have confiscated your vessel and cargo"—closing the sentence with opprobious language.

Mr. Adet, on the 18th of May last, revived his predecessor's claim of *right* by treaty to sell their prizes in our ports. This occasioned the correspondence on this subject, which you will find among the documents collected on this occasion. He contents himself, however, with considering it as a right granted not positively, but by *implication.* That is, because the treaty *forbids* the *enemies* of *France* to sell *their* prizes in our ports—therefore it *grants* to *her* a right of selling *her* prizes. As if my friend's *denial* of a favor to my *enemy*, was in fact *a grant* of the same favor to *me.* The simple statement of the ground of the claim would seem sufficient to shew that the treaty will not support it. That sales of French prizes have been at all permitted, has been owing to the *indulgence* of the government. This indulgence was continued until it interfered with a new positive obligation: an obligation precisely the same that France herself contracted eight years *subsequent* to her treaty with us, *and with the same power.* This obligation is found in the 24th article of our treaty, and the 16th of the French treaty, with *Great Britain.* Thus France and the United States alike engaged to permit no enemy of Great Britain to arm privateers in their ports, *or to sell their prizes there*, or in any manner to exchange them. Consequently had France remained at peace, and we engaged in a war with Great Britain, our privateers would not be permitted to sell their prizes in French ports. And by the maritime law of France*, prizes, except they are taken from her enemies, can stay in her ports no more than 24 hours, unless compelled by tempest to remain longer; and the sales of such prizes are forbidden under severe penalties. But notwithstanding the certainty of our right to forbid the *sales* of prizes in our ports, and notwithstanding the express legal command of the Chief Justice of the United States holding a circuit court in South-Carolina in May last prohibiting the sale of a particular prize (the British ship Amity) at Charleston—the French agents sold the prize *vessel* and the sale received the formal sanction of the French consul. Yet even this affair has been made a subject of complaint by Mr. Adet, because the collector of that port refused a clearance to the prize vessel thus sold in defiance of the authority of the United States; and because he also delayed until, in a new case, he should get advice, to permit the exportation of the cargo of the prize ship, which on a survey had been reported to be irreparable.

Indeed the French minister has discovered an aptitude to complain. I may cite, as instances, his letters of the 9th of January and 3d of March 1796: the former, because the colours of France, which he had presented to the United States, were not permanently fixed and displayed before Congress: the latter, because some printers of Almanacks, or other periodical publications in the United States, in arranging the names of the foreign ministers and agents residing amongst us, had placed those of Great Britain before those of France and Spain. Mr. Adet desired my declaration in writing that the government of the United States had no concern in printing the works in which the agents of the French republic were registered after those of Great Britain, , and that the works themselves might be suppressed. I gave him an answer in writing with my consent to his publishing it in the newspapers, agreeably to his request. The answer states that in matters of this kind the government did not nor could not interfere. With regard to the colours, I must observe, that in what concerns our foreign relations, the President being the sole representative of the United States, they were properly presented to him. He received them with all possible respect, and directed them to be deposited with our national archives; that both might be preserved with equal care.

It remains to notice a summary of complaints exhibited by M. De la Croix, the French minister for foreign affairs to Mr. Monroe, our minister at Paris, under the date of March 9th, 1796, to which the latter returned an answer, under the date of March 15th. These were inclosed in Mr. Monroe's letter of the 2d of May, and received at the department of state on the 19th of July. Copies of both papers, and an extract of so much of his letter as relates to the subject, are among the documents now collected.

First complaint—The inexecution of treaties.

1st. The courts of justice have taken and still take cognisance of prizes brought by French privateers into the ports of the United States.

2d. English ships of war have been admitted into those ports, even in cases prohibited by the 17th article of the treaty; that is, when they have made prizes on the French republic or its citizens; and have also conducted thither their prizes.

3d. The Consular Convention has in two points become illusory. 1st. For want of giving to the consuls the means of having their decisions executed in all disputes between Frenchmen, of which the consuls have the exclusive cognisance. 2d. Because the judges charged with issuing warrants for apprehending French mariners who desert, require the original roll of the crew to be first produced. 4th. The arrest of the Corvette Le Cassius and her Captain.

Second Complaint. The impunity of the outrage committed on the Republic in the person of its Minister, the Citizen Fauchet, by the English ship Africa, in concert with the ViceConsul of that nation, within the waters of the United States.

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* 14th Nivose, 3d year.
† 25th Brumaire, 3d year.
‡ State Papers, p. 41. June 30, 1795.
§ State papers, p. 41.
‖ State papers, p. 40.

* Mr. Adet by mistake dates it September 13th.

Valin, vol. 2. p. 274.

Third Complaint—The Treaty concluded in November 1794, between the United States and Great Britain.

Excepting the second complaint, relative to the attempt of the Engliſh ſhip Africa to ſeize Mr. Fauchet an his papers—and the 3d article under the firſt complaint relative to the Conſular convention, all the charges in this ſummary have been already examined, and we think proved to be unfounded.

As to the Conſular Convention, many inconveniences would attend the giving of the Conſuls a juriſdiction to the extent contended for on the part of the French Republic, to be exerciſed by French Conſuls in the United States, and conſequently by American Conſuls in France. The inconveniences are manifeſtly ſo great as to require very explicit language in the Convention of the two Nations on this jubject, to authorize the concluſion that ſuch an enlarged juriſdiction was intended. It would be to erect in foreign countries complete courts of Juſtice, with effectual proceſs to compel the appearance of parties and witneſſes, and to execute their deciſions. And as the tranſactions of commerce and navigation could not in the nature of things be confined to the foreigners alone, the Citizens of the Country muſt often be neceſſary witneſſes to theſe tranſactions, and of courſe rendered amenable to this foreign juriſdiction in their own country; whereas the juridiction demanded is only of French Conſuls over French citizens in the United States; and reciprocally of American Conſuls over the citizens of the United States in France. From theſe conſiderations a preſumption would ariſe, that the juriſdiction contemplated in the Conſular Convention was to be merely *voluntary*, but at the ſame time *excluſive of the Courts of the Country*. An examination of the convention we believe will ſupport this and no other conſtruction. The 12th Article provides that all differences and ſuits between Frenchmen in the United States, and between Citizens of the United States in France, and particularly all diſputes between ſeamen and their Captains, and between Captains of different veſſels of their nation ſhall be determined by the reſpective Conſuls, either by *reference to arbitrators*, or by a ſummary judgment and *without coſts* "No officer "of the Country, Civil or Military; ſhall interfere therein, or take any part whatever in the matter."—This laſt elauſe alone would ſeem ſufficient to repel the claim we are conſidering. Sheriffs, Marſhals, and their Deputies cannot aid in the execution of Conſular deciſions, becauſe they are "Officers of the Country" expreſsly forbidden to "take any part in the matter." But was it meant that the laws ſhould give Conſuls the power to appoint ſuch executive officers of their own nation? We find no ſuch thing in the Convention. On the contrary in the caſe of deſerters from veſſels mentioned in the 9th article, whom the Conſuls are authoriſed to cauſe to be arreſted, they are expreſsly directed to apply in writing to the "courts, "Judges and Officers competent" to make the arreſts; meaning the Courts, Judges and Officers of the Country where the Conſuls reſide. Beſides, if power could be given to Conſuls to appoint officers to execute their deciſions, theſe officers muſt of courſe have their fees of compenſation to be paid by one or other of the parties: but the 12th Article declares that the Conſular judgment ſhall be "without coſts."—To theſe obſervations I ſubjoin the deliberate opinions of two reſpectable lawyers, Mr. Harriſon of New-York, and Mr. Bradford, the late Attorney General of the United States. "I have conſidered the 12th Article of "the Convention between his late moſt Chriſtian "Majeſty and the United States of America, and "alſo the act of Congreſs concerning Conſuls and "Vice Conſuls, ſo far as it preſcribes the duty of "Marſhals of the United States, and it is my opinion that the Marſhals are not bound by law to "execute any ſentence of a French Conſul, ariſing under the ſaid Article.

RICHARD HARRISON,
"Attorney United States, for the New-York "Diſtrict.

"New-York 6th March 1794."

"I have conſidered the Convention and act a"bove referred to, and I perfectly coincide in the "opinion given by the Attorney of the United "States for the Diſtrict of New York.

WM. BRADFORD."

"Philadelphia, 14th March 1794."

The other complaint under this head is, that the Judges who are charged (by act of Congreſs) to iſſue warrants of arreſt againſt deſerters from French veſſels have required the *original* ſhip's roll to prove that the men alleged to have deſerted were a part of the crew; in contempt of the 5th Article which admits in the tribunals of both Countries copies certified by the Conſul.

If we look at the 9th article of the Conſular treaty we ſhall ſee that the Conſuls who demand the arreſts of deſerters from veſſels of their nation, muſt prove "by an exhibition of the regiſters of the veſ"ſels or ſhips roll, that thoſe men were part of "the Crew." It is apparent that the original roll, and not a copy is here referred to; nor indeed is the contrary pretended; but it is ſaid that the 5th Article admits certified Conſular copies as evidence in the Courts of both nations. But the 5th article appears to have no relation to the ſubject of the 9th. It ſtipulates that "the Conſuls reſpectively ſhall "have the excluſive right of receiving in their "chancery, or on board of veſſels, the declarations "and all other acts which the Captains, Maſters, "Crews, Paſſengers and Merchants of their nation "may chooſe to make there, even their teſtaments "and their diſpoſals by laſt will: and the copies "of *the ſaid acts*, duly authenticated by the ſaid "Conſuls, under the ſeal of their Conſulate, ſhall "receive faith in law, equally as their originals "would." The ſhip's roll (or ſhipping paper) of a veſſels crew is not an act to be done, before the Conſul, but the evidence of a private agreement between the Captain of a veſſel and his crew; and when he alleges that any of them have deſerted, the 9th article requires this original evidence of the fact to be produced to the Judge as the ground on which he ſhall iſſue his warrant to arreſt them. And this is the conſtruction put on this article by the Judges; and for ought I know, without any diverſity of opinion. The difference alleged by Mr. Fauchet in one of his letters to the Secretary of State I have inquired into; and find he was under a miſtake. Amd the miſtake aroſe probably from this circumſtance, that when from the information of the Conſul there was danger that the deſerter would wholly eſcape unleſs inſtantly apprehended, the Judge has iſſued his warrant to arreſt and bring before him the alleged deſerter; but when brought, that Judge has not committed the Man, or delivered him to the Conſul, unleſs the original roll was produced to prove him one of the ſhip's crew.

As to the outrage againſt Mr. Fauchet by the Africa Man of War, in attempting to ſeize him and his papers within the juriſdiction of the United States, and Captain Home's inſult on their authority, I do not know what meaſures more efficacious could have been taken by the Executive than thoſe which were adopted to obtain ſatisfaction. After waiting a reaſonable time for explanations on the part of Capt. Home, and of Mr Moore the Engliſh Vice-Conſul, and receiving none, the Preſident revoked the Exequatur of the Vice-Conſul, and deſired the Governor of Rhode Iſland, where the Africa had been lying to communicate to Captain Home the demand of the Preſident—That he ſhould immediately remove from a ſtation within the juriſdiction of the United States where he had violated their rights; and further to make known to him, that in forty-eight hours after the requiſition ſhould be communicated to him, all intercourſe between the United States and his ſhip would be forbidden. It is very true that the Exequatur of the Britiſh Vice-Conſul was withdrawn expreſsly for his knowingly tranſmitting to the Governor of Rhode-Iſland a moſt inſulting letter from captain Home: becauſe altho' he was on board the Africa when the attempt was made againſt Mr. Fauchet, the Preſident had no evidence of his cooperation. The Miniſter of the United States in London, was directed to repreſent to that Court the conduct of capt. Home, and to demand his exemplary puniſhment. It was not to be expected that he would be judged unheard; and conſequently much delay muſt have enſued. From her ſtation on the coaſt of North America, the Africa went to the Weſt Indies. Seeing ſometime ſince by an article in the news-papers that the Africa was returning to England, our Miniſter in London was reminded of this affair, that the demand of ſatisfaction might be renewed.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LANDS FOR SALE.

TO be ſold by Public Auction, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of February next, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock in the evening, ſundry Tracts of Land, being part of the eſtate of Benjamin Town, late of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, viz.—

Two tracts, one of 315 1-4 and the other 302 1-4 acres, in the township of Wyoming, county of Northumberland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, conveyed by deed, dated 27th September, 1782, from Aaron Levy and wife, to Benjamin Town.

One tract of 311 acres, on the dividing of Mahoning and Fiſhing creeks, in the county aforeſaid, granted to Benjamin Town, by warrant, 28th February, 1775.

One tract of 150 acres, near or adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, in the ſame county, granted to Benjamin Town, by warrant, 28th February, 1775.

One tract of 300 acres, on a ſmall branch of Jacob's creek, in the county of Weſtmoreland, ſtate of Pennſylvania, conveyed by deed, dated 16th February, 1782, by William Perry to Benjamin Town.

Ten tracts of 1000 acres each, on the waters of Little Kenhawa river and Big Steer creek, in the county of Monongahalia, ſtate of Virginia, per patent, dated 10th July, 1786.

Further particulars and terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

JOHN FIELD,
CURTIS CLAY, } Truſtees.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1797. 4t

Notice to the Poor.

THE Guardians of the Poor will deliver bread to the Poor of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 31ſt inſtant, at Friends' Meeting-houſe, at the corner of High and Second ſtreets, between the hours of ten and twelve, agreeably to the laſt wills of Jonathan Petty and William Carter, deceaſed.

January 28, 1797.

Houſes and Lots for ſale,

BY the Subſcriber, in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great ſtate-road, leading Weſtward Viz. No. 1. A two-ſtory Stone Houſe, the corner of High and Gay ſtreets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient ſtore-houſe: the Houſe contains ten well-finiſhed rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-ſtreet,—equal to any ſtand in Weſt-Cheſter. No. 2. A two-ſtory ſtone houſe adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finiſhed rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, houſe and lot ſame depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houſes, with good ſtables on the lots. Theſe Houſes are almoſt new, done by good workmen, in a maſterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houſes, two ſtories high, cellars under the whole, and a ſmall ſtable to each.

The above Lots are ſituated near the Court-Houſe. The whole will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21ſt and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of April next. The Title is indiſputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶2aw3w

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the third

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on Tueſday next, at the Aſſembly Room.

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the ſubſcription-book is at her houſe No 39, North Sixth-ſtreet, for the reception of thoſe names who wiſh to honor her with their commands.—A ſubſcription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both tranſferable—Half ſubſcriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requeſting the ſubſcribers to ſend for their tickets any day after Thurſday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet.

☞ Single tickets to be had the day of the Concert only, at the Bar of Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

† The Concert to begin at half paſt ſix; and at half paſt eight, the muſic will attend for the Ball.

January 28 ||

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1797.

THEATRICAL.

The attention of the managers of the New Theatre has, with great judgment, been turned to the celebrated ſpectacle of COLUMBUS, and the friends of the drama may, with truth, anticipate the higheſt gratification from its repreſentation. The abilities of the painter and machiniſt have been driven to the *ne plus ultra* of their reſpective employments, to furniſh the ſuitable appendages. The maſterly pencil of Milbourne has been long and ſufficiently engaged in producing the moſt grand and picturesque ſcenery ever exhibited on this, and perhaps any other Theatre.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, held on the 20th inſt. the following gentlemen were elected members: viz.

Thomas O. James, M. D. of Philadelphia,

Adam Seybert, M. D. of ditto,

Andrew Edward Van Braam Houchgruſt (now of Briſtol, Pennſylvania) formerly preſident of the ſociety of Haerlem, in Holland, author of the travels of the Dutch embaſſy to China, and member of that embaſſy.

Mozard, conſul for the French republic, at Boſton, member of ſeveral academies in Europe.

Mr. Samuel H. Smith, printer of the paper called the "New World", in Philadelphia.

M. Volney, author of the Ruins of Empires, with ſeveral other works, and profeſſor of the French national inſtitute. Extract from the minutes,

Samuel Magaw, one of the Secretaries.

BOSTON, January 18.

Arrived ſhip Britannia, Beal, Rochelle, 70 days. Spoke nothing. Left a ſchooner belonging to Plymouth.

Among the other papers was a Rochelle Price Current of No. 5. from which the Price of the following Articles is extracted.

Brandy (old) 280l. 27 velts; New do. 230 ad. 240. Red Wine, 240 a 245l. ton; Old White Wine, 220 a 230l. Coffee 27 a 40ſ. lb. Indigo, Caro. 15l. lb. Clayed Sugar, 100 a 140l. C; Coca ſcarce, 34ſ a 38ſ. lb. Cotton, 200 a 350l. pr. C. New Rice, 23 a 25l. C. Tobacco 84 a 95l.

Mandates at 3 livres 15 ſous.

LONDON, November 14.

The expedition which has been ſent to Fluſhing, ſailed a few days ſince from the Texel, under the command of major Doyle and captain Oſburne, by whom it is ſaid to have been planned. It was conducted with great ſecrecy, but it has not proved ſucceſsful. The ſquadron conſiſted of the Robuſt and Ramillies men of war, beſides ſeveral gun-boats and fire-ſhips, and had 1500 land troops on board. The object was to ſet fire to the ſhipping in the Texel; but on reconnoitring the harbour, a council of war was ſummoned, when it was reſolved that the expedition was impracticable.

GIBRALTAR, October 15.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As the continuance of a number of merchant's veſſels in this port, would be attended with the moſt ſerious evils, at a time when they cannot be ſupplied from the garriſon with proviſion, water, or ſtring, and when there is a greater probability of their being ſet on fire by the enemy than eſcaping, and as the preſent favorable opportunity of their being protected through the ſtreights by admiral Mann's ſquadron, who will poſſibly give them ſafe convoy to Liſbon, is an advantage not likely to happen again in a reaſonable time, and as theſe veſſels, being either ſet on fire or drove on ſhore, (a caſualty to which they would be very liable where they now anchor) might be prejudicial to the ſafety of the place: under theſe circumſtances, I think it neceſſary to give directions to every Britiſh veſſel, now in the place, to hold themſelves in readineſs to ſail on the ſignal from Admiral Mann. In conſequence of diſobedience, or neglect of this order, they will be anſwerable for the conſequences.

This will be publicly read by the ſecretary, and recorded in his office.

CHAS. O'HARA.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 27.

The brig Enterprize, Fitzpatrick, from this port bound to Martinique, ſprung a leak 24 hours after her departure from the Hook, and went down. The crew, after remaining 24 hours in their boats, were taken up by captain Conklin, of the brig Jemima and Fanny, to whoſe humanity they are indebted for every poſſible attention during their ſtay on board his veſſel.

BALTIMORE, January 26.

Liſt of American veſſels left at Jacmel December 26, 1796.

Brigs Fanny, Hopkins, Baltimore; Sally Cuſhman, do. Fell's Point, Creighton, do. Schooners, Telgraph, Gold, do. Perſeverance, Purviance, do. Berſey Loyd, Allinſon, do. Brig Minerva, Brown, Newburyport; ſchooners Hope, Butler, Charleſton; Friendſhip, Monteith, Philadelphia; Mars, Rider, Boſton; Mary, Rich, do. Succeſs, Price, do. Sally, Rumſey, Wilmington, (Del.)

Schooner Peggy, captain Gorſuch, of Baltimore, was alſo lying at Jacmel, and would ſail next day.

Schooner Adeline, captain Stanley, of Baltimore, had ſailed 6 days before to windward, to purchaſe coffee.

Dec. 31, fell in with the ſchooner Rachel, capt. Truitt, and parted from her on the 7th January, lat. 27, 31, all well, except the loſs of two hands, one by death, the other by impreſſment.

Flour at Jackmel 11 dolls.—Coffee, 29 ſols.

On Tueſday arrived at Annapolis, ſhip Anthony Mangin, Capt. Sanford from Bremen. Left the Weſer the 1ſt December, and arrived in Hampton Roads the 17th inſt.—Bale goods—A. Brown jun. Capt. Sanford has arrived in town with his Letter Bag, but brings, he ſays, no intelligence from the continent worthy of remark.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.

Capt. Smith in the ſhip Cæſar, from the Cape of Good Hope, on his paſſage here touched at the iſland of Aſcenſion, where the following intelligence was communicated to him in writing:

"All the ſettlements of the Dutch in India, are given up to the Engliſh, as well on the Eaſt as on the Weſt ſide, except Macaſſer and the iſland of Java. That Banda was given up was the laſt news we heard before we left Batavia, which was on the 13th of June 1796. The inhabitants of Batavia expected the Engliſh at the iſland of Java in the month of Auguſt. The repreſentative of the prince of Orange, who in that character has the chief command of the Dutch ſettlements in India, was informed by the Engliſh when they went thro the ſtraits of Balic to the Molucca iſlands, that they would viſit Java at that time. This gives great uneaſineſs to the inhabitanrs. The old general and his ſon, the director, were buſy in making preparations to receive them. The ſoldiers who formerly wore a blue uniform with white lappels and a white feather, were a few days before our departure dreſſed in blue and orange, and wore an orange coloured feather.

"The governor of Malacca ſold 200 Sepoys and 180 Hanoverians together with two frigates, to clear himſelf of a debt he owed of 200,000 rix dollars. In the Molucca Iſlands every thing is carried on in the ſame way, owing to the conduct of the new governor of Amboyna, Mr. Cornabe, who was formerly at Tinnate.

"The repreſentative of the Prince of Orange, who commands a great parcel of raſcals and vagabonds, principally great ones, intends to call upon the gentlemen in the ſervice of the company to deliver up to the Engliſh 100 millions of Dutch money, which will be rated at 150 millions; they will have a particular intereſt in doing this, as it will be the means of clearing them from the bankruptcy they are in to their maſters. VAN KOL,

Citizen of Rotterdam in Holland.

Iſland Aſcenſion, 16th Sept. 1796."

Second Ball.

New Cotilions, Scotch Reels, Contre Dances and a new Quadrille.

MESS *FRANCIS & BYRNE* beg leave to inform their ſcholars, friends and the public in general, that their ſecond Ball for this ſeaſon will be on Tueſday the 7th of February, at O'Ellers's Aſſembly-Room,—and in addition to their new Cotilions and Reels, will be introduced an entire new QUADRILLE, (comroſed by Mr. Byrne. January 28 2awtF7

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795." January 28, 1797.

New Theatre.

ON MONDAY EVENING.

Will be preſented, the Hiſtorical Play of

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

To which will be added, the muſical drama of

The Purſe.

On monday—Venice Preſerv'd, and the Flitch of Bacon.

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar, And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore. No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that

THIS EVENING, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 7 o'clock, Will be delivered,

The Progreſs and Effects of Revenge and Jealouſy, traced and exemplified in the characters of Zanga and Othello, with recitations of the moſt ſtriking paſſages in each.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouliſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. tth&ſ.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cafes of 40 dozen each
Glafs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glafs, in boxes, of different fizes
Hazlenuts, in facks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanifh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a fuperior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Ifrael W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-ftreet.

January 12 tts6

Schuylkill Bridge.

The following MEMORIAL and PLAN is circulating; and is publifhed for information, that thofe who wifh to encourage an undertaking fo neceffary and laudable may be acquainted with the fubject before the Memorial is prefented for fignature.

To the Honourable the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met.

The MEMORIAL of the Subfcribers,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

That they are deſirous, from motives both of public and private intereft, to promote the eſtabliſhment of a Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia.

They therefore pray the Legiſlature, that they will be pleaſed to permit them to bring in a Bill, for incorporating ſuch perſons as will aſſociate for that purpoſe, into a Body corporate, on the plan hereunto annexed.

And your Memorialiſts will ever pray, &c.

Philadelphia, January 25th, 1797.

PLAN for the eſtabliſhment of a Company, to be incorporated by the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania (if ſuch incorporation ſhall to that Legiſlature ſeem proper) by the name and title of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia."

1. Five commiſſioners to be appointed by the Legiſlature to open a Subſcription for 15,000 ſhares of 10 dollars each, Ten per cent of the ſum ſubſcribed to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and ten per cent in three months. The remainder to be paid at ſuch times, and in ſuch proportions as the Directors of the Company ſhall think proper. Any perſon failing to make future payments, to forfeit, for the uſe of the Corporation, all payments previouſly made; and it ſhall be lawful for any body politic, co-partnerſhip, or perſon, to ſubſcribe for as many ſhares as they, he or ſhe ſhall think fit, not exceeding in any one day, But thouſand ſhares ſhall be reſerved for the purpoſes herein after mentioned; and to enable the Corporation therewith to purchaſe, if the ſame can be accompliſhed by this means, a ſcite or place deemed eligible for the erection of of a bridge:

2. The Fund to be applied by the company, under the ſuperintendance of ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall think proper, to the erection and maintenance of a permanent Bridge within years over the river Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, at a place convenient for the communication of the city with the weſtern parts of the country. A general deſcription of the Bridge to be mentioned in the Act. But the company, or thoſe inveſted by them with the direction of their affairs, may deviate from ſuch deſcription, in any details thought by them more convenient or proper; preſerving the ſubſtantial parts of the plan deſcribed.

3. The Company to be allowed a toll not exceeding the rates taken at the preſent Corporation Bridge, for any paſſengers, carriages or commodities. But no more than three fourths of ſuch rates ſhall be taken for the paſſage of the produce of the country, merchandiſe and manure. But when the ſaid tolls ſhall exceed per cent, nett annual profit, the one half of the exceſs ſhall compoſe a fund for the redemption of the Bridge, ſo as to render it free, ſave that there ſhall always be a ſmall toll or other revenue for keeping it in repair. This moiety of the exceſs ſhall be laid out in Bridge Stock, or other productive Funds; and the dividends thereof ſhall be alſo added to this fund, and inveſted in like manner. The other half ſhall become part of the dividend for the benefit of the Company.

4. The Company to be allowed to hold the ſaid Bridge for twenty-five years: But if, by the operation of the fund heretofore and hereafter propoſed, there ſhall be a ſufficient ſum to free the Bridge at a period leſs than the ſaid twenty-five years, then it ſhall be redeemed and become free, on the Stockholders being paid the appraiſed value thereof as herein after mentioned. If the ſaid fund ſhall not be adequate to the purpoſe laſt mentioned, the Legiſlature may, at the expiration of the ſaid twenty-five years declare it a free Bridge (providiug at the ſame time the means of keeping it in repair) and the Company ſhall be obliged to take ſuch ſum of money therefor as ſhall be allowed on a fair appraiſement, by indifferent perſons. The like appraiſement ſhall take place, when the ſinking fund is is adequate to the redemption of the bridge, and the eſtabliſhment of a revenue, if a toll be not thought more eligible for keeping the bridge in repair.

5. The Commiſſioners before mentioned ſhall call a meeting of the ſtockholders, immediately on the ſubſcription being filled; (except the reſerved ſhares) and that meeting ſhall appoint five of their number, to examine and report the moſt eligible places for building the bridge; and to treat with any bodies politic or corporate, or individuals for the purchaſe of their reſpective rights, or any of them, to the place or places deemed eligible. And when the ſaid place or places, and the terms on which it or they can be purchaſed, are ſo reported, the ſaid ſtockholders, or a majority of them, ſhall fix on the terms and place. Or the ſaid ſtockholders or a majority of them, may then agree to leave the determination, both on place and terms, to the Directors, to be choſen as herein after mentioned.

6. The ſtockholders to be allowed to chooſe twelve Directors annually, and make By Laws for the government of the affairs of the company.

7. Semi annual dividends to be made.

8. If the Legiſlature ſhall be pleaſed, at the time of paſſing this act, or within twelve months thereafter, to grant a ſum of money towards erecting the bridge, ſuch ſum ſhall be laid out in ſhares; and the ſum ſo granted, together with the dividends thereon ariſing from time to time, which ſhall alſo be inveſted in bridge ſtock, or other productive funds; ſhall be added to the ſinking fund herein before propoſed for freeing the bridge.

9. Donations from individuals, given within 12 months after paſſing the act of incorporation, for freeing the Bridge, ſhall be received, inveſted as heretofore mentioned, and added to the ſinking fund.

January 27 3t

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

Decembet 22, 1796. d2m

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

Deeember 1 §tf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No. 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t ſ tf

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehannah navigation, to raiſe, by way of Lottery, the ſum of Four Hundred Thouſand Dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1 Prize of	twenty thouſand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thouſand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thouſand dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five numbers firſt out of the wheel on the laſt day's drawing, at which time there ſhall not be leſs than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thouſand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thouſand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of ſale.

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Canal Navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Reſolved, That Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, Francis Weſt, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Reſolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the firſt day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joſeph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standiſh Forde,
Francis Weſt,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th& ſ.tf

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM,* ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 31. 1aw

CAMILLA,
Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoreſs of Evelina and Cecilia, to be compriſed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handſome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, ſtitched in blue paper, is intended to be publiſhed every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the firſt and ſecond are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subſcriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miſs Burney) the celebrated authoreſs of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels ſhe has already acquired in the literary world. The ſtrength of imagination and elegance of ſtyle, diſplayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will ſufficiently recommend to every reader of taſte and judgment, the peruſal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having peruſed this intereſting publication, preſented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thouſand pounds ſterling, as a teſtimony of her approbation of the work.

Januory 25 eotf

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- - -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	- - -	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſors of the firſt drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0	15 do.	-	141,000
	10,054	Prizes		300,000
	19,946	Blanks		
	30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars		300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-ſtreet, John Hay, North Third-ſtreet and Henry Swoyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the eaſe and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for thoſe who are extenſively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the courſe of the whole year, for each month ſeparatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in uſe, of ſelecting the bills due in each month from the promiſcuous entries of ſeveral months. To which is prefixed,

A table ſhewing the number of days from any day in any month, to the ſame day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and ſold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2 tawtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, *South* SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

This Day is Publiſhed,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-ſtreet, and ſold by the principal Bookſellers in this City.

The American Annual Regiſter;

Or hiſtorical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-firſt year of the Independence of the United States of America, Biron & Madan of the ſaid diſtrict have depoſited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Regiſter, or Hiſtorical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennſylvania Diſtrict.

January 25. 12w4

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days inclufive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are			50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1	caſh prize of			10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are	-	10,000
10	do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20	do.	500	- -	10,000
00	do.	100	- -	10,000
200	do.	50	- -	10,000
400	do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000	do.	20	-	20,000
15,000	do.	10	-	150,000
16,739	Prizes.			
33,261	Blanks.			
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, *South Fourth-ſtreet,*

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the

Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]